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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Wicker Park Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

Most of the area bounded by Wabansia, Wood, Division and North

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

--- NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Illinois

--- VICINITY OF
CODE

COUNTY
Cook

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple -- see accompanying list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

--- VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Cook County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

STATE
Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Illinois Historic Structures Survey

DATE

Winter 1974-75 (unpublished)

--- FEDERAL STATE --- COUNTY --- LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Illinois Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE Illinois

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Wicker Park Historic District is centered just west of Milwaukee Avenue, one of Chicago's major diagonal arterials, about three miles northwest of the city's central business district. The area is virtually flat and the only natural feature of prominence is the large number of mature shade trees that line all of the streets in the district except Milwaukee and North avenues.

Wicker Park forms a small part of the city's West Division, i.e. that part of the city west of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River, a division extremely rich in architectural and historical resources but usually overlooked in favor of the now more fashionable lakefront neighborhoods. The very richness and extent of these resources, though, produced certain problems in determining a suitable boundary for a Wicker Park Historic District. To proceed in the direction of establishing the maximum extent of a continuous area dominated by an historic streetscape would, first, have produced a district far larger than anything ever known as Wicker Park; could, second, have embraced the larger part of two of Chicago's larger official neighborhoods (West Town¹ and Logan Square) and conceivably extended from Logan and Kedzie boulevards on the north and west to Kinzie Street and the Chicago River on the south and east; and would, third, have overlooked some significant variations within this large area. Such an immense district of perhaps two to three thousand acres and probably at least 10,000 structures would have been an exercise in canonizing anonymity and had to be rejected virtually out of hand. The most obvious alternative was to discover what, if any, were the traditional neighborhood boundaries of Wicker Park and to proceed with a series of nominations on that basis. (A similar approach was applied to the neighborhoods surrounding Lincoln Park, with the Sheffield, Lake View, and Gold Coast historic districts already entered on the National Register and Lincoln Park and Lincoln Park West still pending nomination.) Even though no unanimity or even concurrence concerning traditional Wicker Park neighborhood boundaries could be discovered -- they range from a maximum of the area bounded by the Chicago River, Division, Crawford (Pulaski) and Armitage to a minimum of that bounded by North, Milwaukee, Leavitt and the alley south of Evergreen -- this is, basically, the approach being followed in working on Chicago's old West Division. As a starting point, the area actually laid out by Charles Wicker (v.History below) was selected and that core then somewhat expanded to produce a more rational district (Wicker's subdivision, for instance, included only one side of Milwaukee Avenue and to exclude the other, east side would have been indefensible). The resulting Wicker Park Historic District, then, includes all of Charles Wicker's subdivision and most of an area that, like Wicker's subdivision, was still unplatted in 1869 (again, v.History below). It exceeds this unplatted area only at the northeast corner of Damen and North and in those blocks included from Bell west. These latter were included in the Wicker Park Historic District on the basis of obvious merit and the fact that they would make little sense if nominated separately and could never be integrated in any other district. Those parts of the unplatted area excluded from the Wicker Park Historic District have

¹ Chicago's official neighborhoods were drawn up in the 1920's by Ernest Burgess, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago. While many of these official neighborhoods have strong neighborhood cohesion and are, in fact, virtually identical with older, traditional neighborhoods (Kenwood, Hyde Park, Bridgeport, etc.), West Town is a neighborhood fiction. Its name derives from that of the township in which it lies -- the Town of West Town -- and seems to include smaller neighborhoods that Burgess considered blighted and not worthy of independent designation.

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been excluded for reasons discussed in the detailed boundary justification that follows.

Western boundary from Potomac to the alley south of Wabansia:

1. The east side of Western Avenue from Potomac to Hirsch consists, like almost all of Western, of commercial structures largely devoid of architectural and historical interest.
2. The block bounded by Claremont, Hirsch, Western and LeMoyné has been razed for use as a parking lot.
3. The excluded part of the block bounded by Claremont, Hirsch, Oakley and LeMoyné is marked by a modern addition to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, parking, and minor utilitarian structures of recent date.
4. The east side of Oakley from Hirsch to Lemoyne, while originally similar to areas included, has been disfigured by remodelings and a great deal of artificial stone siding. The block has lost its historic character; it is most probably unrestorable.
5. Most of the block bounded by Bell, LeMoyné, Oakley and the alley south of North Avenue is occupied by a recent high school.
6. The remaining blocks of Oakley and Claremont south of North Avenue consist of minor structures, mainly small apartment buildings.
7. North Avenue west of Bell has individual structures of interest, but does not have them in sufficient number to create an historic streetscape.
8. Bell, Oakley and Claremont north of North Avenue are of a very mixed character that borders, particularly on Bell, on the non-descript. The incidence of minor and altered structures is too high to justify inclusion.

Northern boundary from the alley west of Leavitt to Wood:

1. Wabansia Avenue is lined with small industrial establishments of very little architectural and no historical interest.
2. Milwaukee Avenue changes character radically at North Avenue. South from North Avenue it is a tightly-built, nearly closed-wall commercial street of generally three stories. Almost immediately upon crossing North Avenue, the streetscape becomes much looser, with a high incidence of smaller, more widely spaced structures. The architectural quality also falls off dramatically.
3. Damen Avenue from the district boundary north to Wabansia has almost no structures of interest. North from Wabansia, particularly on the east side of the street, there is again a concentration of more significant structures. Their character, however, is closer to that of the area north of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad than to that of Wicker Park and they should be considered together with that area.
4. The north side of North Avenue from east of Damen to at least Wood is virtually devoid of structures of architectural and historic interest.
5. The north-south streets east of Damen and north of North Avenue (Winchester, Wolcott, etc.) are of considerable interest, but, like Damen north of Wabansia, their character is closer to that of the area north of the

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railroad than to that encountered south of North Avenue.

6. The northeast corner of Damen and North has been included because it completes the six-corners intersection that is undeniably part of Wicker Park.

Eastern boundary from North Avenue to Milwaukee Avenue:

1. The east side of Wood Street and the streets running east from Wood are of extremely high interest both architecturally and historically, with the area of that interest extending virtually without interruption to well east of Ashland Avenue. Obviously, the boundary here is determined by factors other than the quality of the streetscape. Wood street marks the eastern limit of the Lee and Pickett Additions, i.e. of the area still unplatted in 1869 and taken as the basis of the Wicker Park Historic District (see above and History). There are also some differences between the areas east and west of Wood. First, the streets as platted to the east and west of Wood do not align. Second, the fabric on the west side of Wood is carried mainly by Wood itself while on the east side the intersecting streets tend to dominate. Third, there is a far greater incidence of structures built to Chicago's earlier street grade east from Wood than to the west (v. History, note 2). Fourth, the fabric east from Wood seems on the average to be slightly older than that to the west -- there are fewer structures stylistically datable to the late 1880's and 1890's and a closer investigation would probably uncover a number of structures built before the Great Fire of 1871. These and other considerations have led to the decision that these areas (east of Wood) should be nominated as part of another, as yet undelineated historic district and not as part of the Wicker Park Historic District.
2. Milwaukee Avenue. The character of Milwaukee Avenue remains relatively consistent from North Avenue to about Augusta Blvd. and most of the remainder of the street would fall within the district suggested in (1) immediately preceding. While dividing Milwaukee Avenue between two districts is hardly ideal, the logistics of the situation leave no alternative. The division is effected at Wolcott and not farther south at Wood because the west side of the street from Wolcott to Wood is dominated by a very recent super market that would have been an intrusion had it been included.

Southeast boundary from Wicker Park Avenue to Damen:

1. The short stretch of Wicker Park Avenue that has been excluded is marked by small dilapidated and/or abandoned industrial buildings.
2. The area southeast of Wood and Ellen consists mainly of small frame residences separated by often considerable demolition gaps.
3. Ellen Street and the diagonal portion of Wolcott have been almost entirely cleared of structures.
4. The north side of Potomac, too, is largely vacant and the south side is of

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minor stature.

5. Crystal has almost no structures of interest and the south side is further marred by demolition gaps.

Southern boundary from the alley east of Damen to the alley west of Claremont:

1. Division Street west of Leavitt has no remaining character; all the structures on the north side of the street have been razed. Between Leavitt and Damen, the street is of modest architectural interest, with that interest increasing east of Damen. The area south of Division, like that east of Wood, contains numerous architecturally superior structures that do produce an historic streetscape of considerable impact. Had Division Street been included in the Wicker Park Historic District, though, there would be no justification for not carrying the district much farther south, probably as far as Grand Avenue, i.e. to a point that is most decidedly no longer Wicker Park. Here again, it is a question of a separate nomination. The uniformity of the north and south sides of Division Street -- far greater than that of either North Avenue or Wood -- precluded the possibility of including the north side only in the Wicker Park Historic District. To have done so would also have necessitated the est-west division of Division at some point east of Damen -- with even less justification than in the case of Milwaukee Avenue.
2. Crystal between Hoyne and Leavitt is dominated by minor structures and is further weakened by demolition gaps.
3. The area southwest of Leavitt and Potomac has been cleared and now consists of parking lots that serve a hospital and public high school on the south side of Division.
4. The northwest corner of Oakley and Potomac was recently cleared.
5. The hole in the district at Potomac, Leavitt and Evergreen reflects a case of severe blight and/or areas largely cleared of structures. The west side of Leavitt and the small piece of Bell excluded have no structures of any interest and the east side of Leavitt has been devastated by extremely unsympathetic and unsightly public housing. The north side of Evergreen is almost entirely vacant. This blighted area has shown a tendency to expand -- abetted, probably, by misguided municipal renewal efforts -- and is now threatening the next block to the north. Should this block suffer any further demolitions, the integrity of this part of the Wicker Park Historic District would be most seriously compromised.

The Wicker Park Historic District comprises what must be described as an inner city neighborhood, though one without many of the negative implications now associated with that term. It is very close to the central business district of Chicago -- less than three miles distant -- and as a consequence enjoys very good public transportation via both elevated and surface lines. It is very densely built up -- over five structures per developed acre -- and sometimes even has more than one major structure on the 25-foot lots that predominate. Most of the major use categories associated with an urban center are represented and there is an unusually broad spectrum of housing

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types, from row house to mansion. While a predominantly residential neighborhood, Wicker Park has a major commercial district on Milwaukee Avenue and a number of small industrial establishments on or near North Avenue. Amenities such as schools, churches, a hospital and a small park are located within the neighborhood. Humboldt and Lincoln parks are both close enough from their more extensive recreational offerings to be within easy reach.

The variety of the urban landscape encountered within Wicker Park is quite great, particularly considering the relatively small size of this piece of the city. Milwaukee Avenue presents an almost closed commercial wall of generally three stories height. Wicker Park also has its own skyscraper, defining the six-corners intersection of Damen, North and Milwaukee. There are areas dominated by large single-family residences with often extensive yards on Hoyne, Caton, and Pierce. More modest housing on streets such as Bell, Potomac and Oakley often has the appearance of two-story row houses, even though most are detached two-flat residences separated by narrow walkways. Narrow, three-story apartment buildings -- generally three flats -- are encountered on most streets and dominate on Concord, Claremont, and parts of Hoyne and Evergreen. Variations in street setback, roof pitch, and building height also help prevent feelings of deadening uniformity to which a densely-built urban neighborhood consisting almost entirely of masonry buildings might otherwise be subject.

Of approximately 853 structures (approximate because all rear-lot structures may not have been accounted for) encompassed within the Wicker Park Historic District, excluding garages and other incidental buildings, 388 have been evaluated as making a major architectural and/or historical contribution to the fabric of the district and an additional 106 were photographed by the Illinois Historic Structures Survey. Background structures are almost all of the same period, style, and type as their more significant neighbors and while of little consequence on an individual basis they are extremely important in that they provide connecting links. The loss of even a background structure would be unfortunate, since any gap would diminish the stature of a streetscape most often remarkable for its unbroken fabric. Sixty-six background structures have been inappropriately sided, mostly with ugly artificial stone, and 13 have been extensively remodeled, eight of them being on Milwaukee Avenue. There are 6 non-intrusive recent structures in the district, most significant of which is the Wicker Park Elementary School at Damen and Schiller. It was deemed non-intrusive because it is well-landscaped, relating well to the nearby park, and because it sits on land which, except for the Damen Avenue frontage, has long been used for educational purposes. There are seven intrusions in the district, all but three of which are small scale and relatively minor. A fast-food restaurant and Milwaukee and Honore and a super market on Damen at Wicker Park Avenue are the lesser of these three. The third major intrusion, opposite the park on Damen, is a shining example of the insensitivity if not outright stupidity so often embodied in renewal efforts and consists of two tall public housing towers surrounded by a vast expanse of emptiness.

The increasing number of vacant parcels in Wicker Park is more disturbing than any except the last-named of the intrusions, since the proclivity to sheer destruction

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it represents will, unless checked, eventually level Wicker Park just as it has leveled so many other neighborhoods. Alone since late winter 1975, 22 architecturally significant structures within the boundaries of the Wicker Park Historic District have been razed, Such losses cannot long continue if Wicker Park is to remain viable.

The great majority of the structures in the Wicker Park Historic District are of either Italianate or Queen Anne inspiration, though there is a significant scattering of the revival styles that became popular after about 1890. There is often considerable mixing of stylistic elements, with very few text-book examples of a specific style. This is particularly true of the Italianate, a style whose popularity was near an end when Wicker Park was being built up. Nonetheless, the references are strong and clear enough to occasion to following classification:

"TEXT-BOOK" ITALIANATE: Nos.6, 7, 33, 39, 47, 293, 321.

type ITALIANATE, characterized by a flat cornice with brackets and (often) dentils; a flat front; and individual window treatment:

Nos. 31, 71, 81, 82, 123, 136, 141, 173, 193, 257, 263, 264, 277, 295, 301, 343, 347, 351-2, 358, 369-72, 376, 385, 389, 391, 454, 457, 493.

type ITALIANATE, characterized as preceding, EXCEPT windows unified with continuous hoods and/or string courses:

Nos. 52, 69, 72, 125, 150, 169, 172, 180, 221, 294, 296, 417, 419.

type ITALIANATE, characterized by a flat cornice with brackets and (often) dentils; indented facade or rectangular bay; windows treated individually:

Nos. 30, 51, 68, 122, 178, 237, 323, 344, 357, 360.

type ITALIANATE, characterized as preceding, EXCEPT windows unified with continuous hoods and/or string courses:

Nos. 16, 28, 50, 60, 62, 65-7, 75-6, 78-80, 83, 85-6, 88, 113-4, 116-7, 126, 129, 132, 156, 166, 174, 188, 207-8, 210, 212, 225, 226, 236, 240-1, 249, 292, 306, 309-10, 312-15, 331, 348, 364, 401, 403-5, 481-2.

type ITALIANATE, characterized by a flat cornice with brackets and (often) dentils; polygonal bay; windows treated individually:

Nos. 19, 35, 164, 185-6, 196, 204, 243, 350, 359, 361, 363, 366, 420, 432, 444, 491.

type ITALIANATE, characterized as preceding, EXCEPT windows unified with continuous hoods and/or string courses:

Nos. 177, 228-9, 230, 242, 283, 436, 459.

type ITALIANATE, with mansard roof:

Nos. 22, 135, 167, 171, 175, 192, 388, 430, 446.

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type ITALIANATE, characterized by a peaked gable roof with brackets and/or (often) dentils:

Nos. 32, 87, 118-21, 139, 142-3, 147, 149, 160, 163, 170, 181-2, 184, 220, 231, 238, 247, 322, 353, 355, 379, 381, 383-4, 386-7, 392, 415, 421, 425, 431, 434, 440, 447, 448, 460, 490.

type ITALIANATE, highly simplified 1-1/2 story cottages with gable roof of a type advertised by S.E.Gross in 1883:

Nos. 55, 57, 61, 70, 73-4, 77, 84, 183, 198, 349, 354, 393-4, 398, 402, 413, 439, 441, 443, 449, 479, 496.

transitional ITALIANATE-QUEEN ANNE: Nos. 20, 115, 133, 144, 189, 200, 232, 234, 279, 311, 495.

essentially QUEEN ANNE: Nos. 2-3, 17, 21, 40, 44, 53-4, 56, 58-9, 63-4, 89, 95-6, 106, 134, 137-8, 140, 146, 151-3, 155, 157-8, 162, 176, 194, 197, 199, 203, 206, 211, 223-4, 227, 233, 235, 248, 250, 255, 259, 260-1, 267, 270, 272, 284, 290, 298-9, 302, 304-5, 307-8, 316, 330, 333-4, 336-8, 341, 345-6, 362, 365, 373-5, 380, 390, 400, 408, 414, 424, 427, 435, 437, 445, 450-1, 453, 456, 461, 462, 477, 478, 483, 494.

essentially QUEEN ANNE, with mansard: Nos. 10, 161, 187, 297, 367, 368.

essentially ROMANESQUE REVIVAL: Nos. 1, 8, 11, 15, 27, 34, 36-8, 41, 93-4, 97, 104, 103, 107, 112, 159, 168, 222.

essentially GOTHIC REVIVAL: Nos. 9, 43, 45, 48, 91, 102, 105, 108-9, 111, 128, 154, 209, 339.

mixed QUEEN ANNE/GOTHIC/ROMANESQUE: Nos. 90, 99-101, 110, 148, 190, 195, 165, 201-2, 205, 214, 215, 217-8, 317, 324-9, 332, 335, 340, 342, 378, 409-12.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL or heavy Classical references: Nos. 12, 18, 25-6, 42, 92, 127, 213, 266, 269, 280, 288-9, 291, 319-20, 480.

ARTS AND CRAFTS (CHICAGO SCHOOL): Nos. 24, 287.

ART DECO: No. 29.

UNIQUE: Nos. 4, 5, 23.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wicker Park Historic District is a remarkable, well-preserved example of the dense, urban neighborhood as it developed in Chicago during the last quarter of the 19th Century. In terms of both the number and quality of extant older structures, moreover, it is one of the finest of those examples in the city. The overwhelming majority of the structures in the district -- approaching 100% -- were built between 1875 and 1905 and nearly sixty percent of them are represented in the Illinois Historic Structures Survey (the state's architectural inventory). Entire blocks of architecturally superior structures are no rarity.

Unlike most other 19th Century Chicago neighborhoods, that described by the Wicker Park Historic District is not identified with one particular class of society. Instead, it runs virtually the entire gamut of the urban experience from humble workers' cottages to merchant princes' mansions. Streets such as Oakley, Bell, Crystal, Potomac and Elk Grove are quite modest and derive their impact from the sheer accumulation of 19th Century structures, most of them two- and three-family detached residences or simple cottages of the laboring classes. Among others, Evergreen, Concord, the southern half of Hoyne, and parts of Leavitt are slightly more pretentious and seem to have been preferred by clerical and other office workers. Finally, Caton, Pierce, and the northern half of Hoyne are lined with the often magnificently ostentatious residences of financially successful members of the German and Scandinavian communities that settled Wicker Park. Completing this picture of a near microcosm of the late 19th Century city, Milwaukee Avenue, despite signage and some street level modernization, is still a major commercial thoroughfare of ca.1900.

Regardless of the specifics of social class and building type, though, Wicker Park is a major survival of the 19th Century city. Were it not for the monumental intrusion of a public housing project at Damen and Schiller, there would be next to nothing in the streetscape and building fabric to remind one that we, indeed, live in the eighth and not the first decade of the 20th Century.

HISTORY

There is little mention of Wicker Park in the standard histories of Chicago beyond the assertions that it and the official neighborhood of which it is part (West Town) were largely developed after the Great Fire of 1871 and were then populated mainly by Germans, Poles, and Scandinavians. While basically true, that description is an obvious oversimplification.

In 1830, the entire tract bounded by the present Wood, Division, North, and Leavitt streets was held by a Mr. T. G. Wright; but what, if anything, he did with that landholding is unknown. Presumably, though, it remained undisturbed. Although none of this tract -- and no part of the Wicker Park Historic District -- was within the city of Chicago as incorporated in 1837 (the northern and western boundaries were North and Wood, respectively), the city limits were soon extended west to Western

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Avenue (1851) and north to Fullerton (1863). The first major improvement in the vicinity was the laying of the Northwestern Plank Road (Milwaukee Avenue) in 1848-49. While a horse-drawn streetcar line operated on Milwaukee Avenue by 1859 and the growth of the city in a northwesterly direction along the same thoroughfare was well-advanced by the mid-1860's, T.G.Wright's tract remained virtually untouched (only that part south of Ellen and east of Damen was even platted in 1869).

In 1867, Charles G. Wicker "bought...what was known as the 'Lee Tract' on Milwaukee Avenue, subdivided it, fenced it, laid out streets, made ditches," etc.¹ This "Lee Tract" is identical with the major part of Wright's early landholding and is known officially as D.S.Lee's Addition to Chicago. Its boundaries -- and thus the boundaries of Wicker Park in its strictest definition -- are North Avenue, Leavitt Street, the alley south of Evergreen, and Milwaukee Avenue. Two apparently early additions (Pickett's First and Second) extended this area to Ellen on the south and Wood on the east. All of it was undeveloped in 1869, as was the adjacent area bounded by North, Bloomingdale, Milwaukee and Western. Both together represented something of a void in a city that was otherwise nearly fully platted to Fullerton on the north and Western on the west.

Although Wicker purchased his tract in 1867, he seems to have done little with it until about 1871. In the course of that latter year, Hoyne Avenue was extended from Division to North; and Evergreen, LeMoyné, Pierce, and Schiller streets were laid out. Both Leavitt and Damen extended to North in 1870 (but not in 1869) and the streets northeast of Milwaukee (Honore and Elk Grove) seem also to have been laid out in late 1869 or early 1870.² The triangular park (named in honor of Charles Wicker) at Schiller and Damen was donated to the city for public purposes by Mr. Wicker and his brother, Joel, on 26 September 1870.

Almost all of the near northwest side of Chicago, meanwhile, had been developing and continued to develop as a series of ethnic laboring class neighborhoods. When Wicker Park was developed, though, parts of it took on a decidedly different aspect. While Evergreen, LeMoyné, Leavitt, the western part of Schiller and streets included in the district but not part of Wicker Park in the narrowest sense (Bell, Oakley, Potomac, Crystal, etc.) shared in the general development of the entire near northwest

¹ see Wyllys S. Abbott, Hon. Charles G. Wicker...

² Honore and Elk Grove, interestingly, seem to have been laid at Chicago's earlier street grade, judging from a number of structures built to that lower level on those streets. Chicago's street grade was raised from three to five feet by ordinances of 1855 and 1856, but the actual work was not completed until the mid-1870's. That Honore and Elk Grove should have been created at the old grade as late as 1869 or 1870, probably indicates that Wood and the streets running east from Wood had not yet been raised. The very high incidence of structures built to the earlier grade on Wood and to the east seem to substantiate that surmise. All of the streets west of Milwaukee seem to have been laid out at the present grade -- with the possible exception of Crystal, on which there is one structure built to the earlier grade.

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side, Pierce, Schiller and Damen opposite the park, the northern half of Hoyne, and, later, Caton evolved as streets dominated by the mini-palazzi of families prominent in the German and Scandinavian communities. Despite the loss of several homes on the more easterly of the two blocks of Pierce and all of those opposite the park on Damen (these latter to a public housing project), this small enclave of the moneyed aristocracy has survived nearly intact and helps set Wicker Park apart from its immediate surroundings.

An initial building wave began in the early 1870's, stimulated certainly by the Great Fire of 1871, and seems not to have entirely spent its course before Chicago's general economic flush in the 1880's reinvigorated it. At any rate, there are no clear stylistic breaks between the Italianate and the succeeding Queen Anne. Except for Caton, Concord, and Claremont -- which all seem to have developed beginning in the 1890's -- the entire area included in the Wicker Park Historic District was essentially as it is now by about 1895, when the Logan Square and Humboldt Park elevated lines were completed. Certainly, Wicker Park in its entirety was mature by 1910, the year from which the decline of the near northwest side is generally dated.

That decline in Wicker Park was marked by a general stagnation and some population loss, with the German and Scandinavian populations shifting farther to the northwest along Milwaukee and Lincoln avenues. There was, until quite recently however, relatively little destruction of older building stock: of the several vacant parcels in the district, the only one of consequence that was vacant by 1939 is at the northwest corner of Hoyne and Pierce. Some redevelopment seems to have taken place in the 1920's, when a few sizable apartment blocks replaced older single-family homes; and the 1960's, no doubt confusing old with blighted, produced a major public housing project. There is now, though, an increasing awareness of the historical and architectural distinctiveness of the neighborhood among both older and newer residents -- an awareness that has already begun to reverse the decline.

STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers in this and the following two categories refer to the accompanying map. Architectural evaluations throughout are based on the results of the Illinois Historic Structures Survey.

1. OLE THORP(E) HOUSE

2156 West Caton (formerly 59 Columbia)

Built ca.1892

Ole Thorp(e) (1856-1905) was in the import-export business. He was also the subdivider of the Caton (Columbia) Street development.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. RESIDENCE

2151 West Caton (formerly 54 Columbia)

Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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3. LOUIS LAMBEAU HOUSE
2146 West Caton (formerly 51 Columbia)
Built ca.1893

Mr. Lambeau was in the tanning business and by 1899 had become vice president of the Lambeau Leather Company on Chicago's Elston Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4. HANS D. RUNGE HOUSE
2138 West Pierce (formerly 79 Ewing Place)
Built in 1884

Hans Runge was treasurer of the Wolf Brothers Wood Milling Company. A later resident of the house was John F. Smulski, who was prominent in banking and politics. Still later, the house served as the Polish Consulate in Chicago. It was during that latter period (early 1930's) that Ignace Paderewski played a public recital on the front porch, attracting a crowd of thousands.

The Runge House is a remarkably idiosyncratic interpretation and combination of architectural elements. Most strongly reminiscent of a Swiss Chalet, it comes rather close to a Byronic dream of alpine romance.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5. HERMAN WEINHARDT HOUSE
2135 West Pierce (formerly 78 Ewing Place)
Built in 1888

Herman Weinhardt was president of the Niemann and Weinhardt Table Company and a West Park Commissioner. He later lived at 63 Ewing Place, v. No.26.

Like the Runge House across the street, the Weinhardt House may almost be classified as an architectural phantasy. Basically Queen Anne in massing and elevation, it is encrusted with ornamentation of the wildest imaginable sort.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

6. JOHN H. RAAP HOUSE AND COACHHOUSE
1407 (formerly 652) North Hoyne
Built ca.1875-1880

John Raap was a prosperous wine merchant whose store was located on Milwaukee Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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7. EDWARD WARNECKE HOUSE AND COACHHOUSE
1417 (formerly 666) North Hoyne
Built in 1879

Mr. Warnecke was in the sewing machine furniture manufacturing business. The second resident of the house (from 1884 until his death in 1903) was William Johnson, a lake captain and vessel owner in the Great Lakes trade.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. NILS ARNESON HOUSE
1427 (formerly 672) North Hoyne
Built ca. 1890

Nile Arneson (1840-1911) came to the United States from Norway in 1861. He started in the furniture business in Chicago in 1868, but was burned out in the Great Fire of 1871. From 1879 until 1884, the firm was known as Johnson and Arneson and after 1884 as the Central Manufacturing Company, with Arneson as president and treasurer. He also served as a director of the Chicago Manufacturers' Association and of the Union Bank of Chicago.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

9. WICKER PARK LUTHERAN CHURCH
Northwest Corner of Hoyne and LeMoyne
Built in 1906

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

10. HENRY GRUSENDORF HOUSE
1520 (formerly 697-9) North Hoyne
Built in 1887

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

11. ADOLPH BORGMEIER HOUSE
1521 (formerly 700) North Hoyne
Built ca. 1890

In 1892, Mr. Borgmeier was treasurer of the Johnson Chair Company. The house is sometimes identified as the Isaac Waixel House of ca. 1875-80. Waixel, however, seems to have lived his entire life on Washington Boulevard and the house is stylistically not of the 1870's.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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12. ALBERT R. SABIN PUBLIC SCHOOL
Northeast Corner of Hirsch and Bell
Date unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

13. RESIDENCE
2129 (formerly 96) West LeMoyne
Built probably before 1875

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

14. RESIDENCE
2131 (formerly 98) West LeMoyne
Built probably before 1875

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

15. HARRIS COHN HOUSE
1941 West Schiller (formerly 42 Fowler)
Built ca.1890

Mr.Cohn was associated with the firm of Cohn Brothers Clothing.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

16. FLAT BUILDING
1945-47 West Schiller (formerly 46-8 Fowler)
Date unknown, probably ca.1885

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

17. DR. BALTAZAR MEYER - HALVOR MICHELSON DOUBLE HOUSE
1959-61 West Schiller (formerly 60-2 Fowler)
Built ca.1886

Little could be discovered concerning Dr.Meyer. Halvor Michelson (1838-1923)
was president of the Vessel Owners' Mutual Benefit Association.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

18. JOSEPH R. NOEL HOUSE
2134 West Pierce (formerly 73 Ewing Place)
Built in 1903

Originally having studied medicine, J.R.Noel acted as manager for his father,
Theodore Noel, in the Theo. Noel Co., proprietary medicines, from 1897-1901.
From 1901-05, he was general organizer of the National Association of Retail
Druggists and then, in 1905, went into banking, founding the North West

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18. Continued

Savings Bank (now Fairfield Savings, v. No.253). His numerous and extensive business interests included: vice president of the Theo. Noel Co. (Chicago), the Noel Co.Ltd. (Toronto), the Kuhn Remedy Company (Chicago), and the S.S. David Advertising Agency; and vice-chairman of the Noel Comapny (London, Eng.). Mr. Noel was also active in several civic enterprises.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (EQUALLY)

19. C. HERMAN PLAUTZ HOUSE

1558 (formerly 731) North Hoyne
Built in 1877

C.H.Plautz (1844-1901) was president of the Northwestern Brewing Company located on Chicago's Clybourn Avenue and secretary of the German-American Publishing Company. Of considerable prominence in local politics, he was City Clerk in 1886 and City Treasurer in 1887-88.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (EQUALLY)

20. FOUR-FLAT BUILDING

1237-39 North Damen (formerly 572-4 Robey)
Date Unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

21. THREE-FLAT BUILDING

1542 (formerly 785) North Wood
Date Unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

22. COMMERCIAL BLOCK WITH APARTMENTS

1825 (formerly 378) West North Avenue
Date Unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

23. RESIDENCE

2147 (formerly 570) West North Avenue
Date Unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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24. ASSOCIATION HOUSE

2150 West North Avenue

Cornerstone laid 9 September 1905; William Carbys Zimmerman, architect

The Association House, founded in 1899 to serve the needs of the immigrant population of Wicker Park and its immediate environs, has been a major humanitarian force in the neighborhood since that date. In both function and specific activities, it was inspired by the example of Jane Addams, who, incidentally, laid the cornerstone for this structure.

Also on the property, but razed in 1941, was the William T. Johnson House of ca. 1864, the oldest documented house in the vicinity.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (EQUALLY)

25. former PEOPLES GAS, LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY OFFICE

1520 North Milwaukee

Date Unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

26. MUELLER-WEINHARDT HOUSE

2118 West Pierce (formerly 63 Ewing Place)

Built ca. 1904

For Herman Weinhardt, one of the original residents, see No. 5 above. The other original resident was William Mueller, concerning whom nothing further could be discovered.

The Mueller-Weinhardt House is almost identical to the Joseph Noel House (v. No. 18) and it is presumed that both are the work of the same unknown Beaux Arts architect.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

27. SCANLAN-CONWAY HOUSE

2146 West Pierce (formerly 85 Ewing Place)

Built ca. 1891

Kickham Scanlan was a prominent Chicago lawyer and judge. Admitted to the bar in 1888, he established his own office in 1893 and subsequently handled a number of well-known criminal cases. In 1909, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, a position he filled until 1921 when he became Judge of the Appellate Court of Illinois for the First District. Scanlan shared the house with Michael W. Conway, a City of Chicago fire inspector, and his father-in-law.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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28. THREE-FLAT BUILDING
1955 (formerly 96) West Evergreen
Date unknown, probably ca.1880-85

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

29. (TOWER) BUILDING
Northwest Corner of Milwaukee and North Avenues
Built apparently in 1929-30

The Tower Building was among the first skyscrapers in an outlying Chicago neighborhood and is still a prominent landmark pinpointing the "six corners" intersection of Milwaukee, Damen, and North avenues. It is currently vacant and in great jeopardy because of unpaid back-taxes.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

30. TWO-FLAT BUILDING
2033 (formerly 93) West Potomac
Date Unknown

The building is an excellent example of the small multi-family, basically Italianate residences that are encountered along the more modest streets of Wicker Park.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

31. RESIDENCE
1333 North Wicker Park Avenue (formerly 36 Park)
Date unknown, probably ca.1875

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

32. (MULTI-FAMILY) RESIDENCE
1532 North Honore
Date Unknown, probably ca.1870-75

This large residence is built to Chicago's earlier street grade (v.History, Note 2) and was thus presumably erected before the raising of the grade was completed in the mid-1870's.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

33. (GEORGE CASPER MAGES) HOUSE
1554 (formerly 727) North Hoyne
Built before 1885

G.C.Mages is first listed as residing in the house in 1885; it is however stylistically somewhat earlier and either Mr.Mages was not the first and original resident or else his tastes in architecture were rather retardataire.

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33. Continued

Mages, a native of Milwaukee, worked at various jobs in Chicago until becoming a partner in the firm of Saul and Bolton. After 1884, when fire destroyed the firm's premises, he bought his partners' interests, incorporating in 1897 as George C. Mages Company, manufacturerers of and dealers in moldings, frames and mirrors. The firm was located for several years on Randolph Street in the central business district.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

34. DR. NELS T. QUALES HOUSE

1951 West Schiller (formerly 52 Fowler)
Built ca.1873; front added prsumably ca.1890

Nels (or Nils) Theodore Quales, a native of Norway, came to the United States in 1859 and, after service in the Civil War, successfully completed the medical course at Chicago's Rush Medical College (graduated 1866). He was house physician and surgeon at Cook County Hospital (1866-7), was then connected with the North Side Free Dispensary and appointed City Physician (in 1868). He also served as physician to the Scandinavian Immigrant Aid Society and surgeon at the United States Marine Hospital (1870-77). Extremely active as a humanitarian, he was the prime mover in establishing the Norwegian Tabitha Hospital (where he was later physician-in-chief), one of the founders of the Lutheran Deaconess' Hospital, and one of the founders and later president of the Norwegian Old People's Home. In 1910, he received the Order of St.Olaf from King Haakon VII of Norway.

At some time during his long residency in the house, Dr.Quales had a new front, one room deep, added. Judging from the Romanesque Revival of the new facade, it was presumably ca.1890. The architectural significance derives mainly from the new front, since the buildings original Italianate is now only visible along the sides and back.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

35. RESIDENCE

1937 West Schiller (formerly 38 Fowler)
Built ca.1878

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

36. HENRY LAMARTINE HERTZ HOUSE

1351 (formerly 628) North Hoyne
Built ca.1897

H.L.Hertz came to Chicago from Denmark in 1869 and first worked in a variety

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36. Continued

of clerical positions. From 1872-8, he was a clerk in the Cook County Recorder's office and from 1878-84 served in the same capacity in the Criminal Court Clerk's office. In 1884, however, he became Cook County Coroner, a position he retained until 1892. He was then Treasurer of the State of Illinois (1896-98) and United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Revenue District, Illinois (1901-10). His participation in local and state Republican politics also extended to numerous other functions. In non-political activity, he was a director of the Chicago and Carterville Coal Company, president of the U.S. Audit Company (after 1911) and a trustee of the Danish Old People's Home.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

37. AUGUST LENKE HOUSE

2156 West Pierce (formerly 93 Ewing Place)
Built ca.1890

August Lenke, a native of Germany, came to Chicago in 1864 and worked as a peddler until 1868. He entered the feed and flour business in 1870 and the coal business in 1873. After 1877, he was a partner in the O.S. Richardson and Company coal mining and shipping operation and a director of the Collins Coal Company. Upon incorporation of the Richardson Company in 1905, he became its vice-president. Lenke was also appointed Fish Commissioner (!) of Illinois by Governor Yates in 1901 and served (?) in that capacity until 1907.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

38. THEODORE D. JUERGENS HOUSE

2141 West Pierce (formerly 82 Ewing Place)
Built ca.1895

Theodore Daniel Juergens, a native of Chicago, began his business career in 1869 as a telegraph operator for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. After working as a sign painter and decorator, he was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1892, he joined the American Varnish Company, was its secretary by 1898 and president after 1905.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

39. (HERMANN KIRCHHOFF) HOUSE

1356 (formerly 631) North Hoyne
Built by 1886

One of the very few frame structures in the district, the house almost certainly pre-dates Kirchhoff's tenure in it. It is highly unlikely that

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39. Continued

the house would have been built after the Great Fire of 1871, since frame structures had become rather unpopular and, in many parts of the city, illegal. Since Hoyne Avenue was not extended north of Division Street until, it seems, 1871, that year becomes quite plausible as the year of construction. If so, this would be one of the very first houses built in Charles Wicker's subdivision. Though presently covered with an asphalt-base siding material, the house seems to have undergone few if any other exterior alterations and must be considered a prime candidate for restoration.

Hermann Kirchhoff had a sash and door business on Milwaukee Avenue.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

40. (WILLIAM G. LEGNER) HOUSE
1530 (formerly 709) North Hoyne
Date Unknown

William Legner, a native of Germany, was first (1876-9) engaged at his father's cigar-box factory at Troy, N.Y. After coming to Chicago, he worked in the advertising departments of the Chicago Freie Presse and Staats Zeitung and then became business manager of the Chicago Democrat. From 1886-9, he was deputy collector of Internal Revenue, served as a Presidential Elector (1892) and as a Trustee of the Sanitary District of Chicago (1900-05).

In 1889, he became associated with the West Side Brewing Company and rose steadily to become vice-president and treasurer (both before 1905) and then president (before 1917). Since he was also president of the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company (also before 1917), Legner was certainly one of the men (v.Nos.19, 47 for others) in part responsible for the former appellation of the particular stretch of North Hoyne: Beer Row.

William Legner is first listed as residing at this address in 1902, but the house is stylistically rather older.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

41. JOHN C. HORN HOUSE
2150 West Pierce (formerly 89 Ewing Place)
Built ca.1890

J.C.Horn (1853-1916) was a prominent manufacturer and president of the Horn Brothers Manufacturing Company. From 1895 to 1901, he shared the house with William Legner (see preceding item).

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42. KARL FERDINAND MARIUS SANDBERG HOUSE
1345 (formerly 622) North Hoyne
Built ca.1895

K.F.M.Sandberg, a native of Norway, was a prominent Chicago surgeon and gynecologist. He began the practice of medicine in Chicago in 1882 and was surgeon and gynecologist at Cook County Hospital (1887-96), and at the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital (1889-at least 1905). He assumed the same position at Tabitha Hospital in 1894, later becoming surgeon-in-chief, and was Professor of Gynecology at the Jenner Medical College.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

43. FRANK P. SCHREIBER HOUSE II
1555 (formerly 726) North Hoyne
Built ca.1902

F.P.Schreiber began his career with the Union Trust Company, one of the city's more important banks, as a messenger in 1871, worked his way up to assistant cashier, and was then named cashier (1907).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

44. PAUL O. STENSLAND HOUSE (AND FLATS ?)
2017 (formerly 140) West Evergreen
Built ca.1883

Paul Stensland, a native of Norway, spent a number of years as a cotton buyer in India before coming to Chicago in 1871. He first engaged in dry goods, then in insurance, and, finally, in real estate and banking. He was president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank and of Paul O.Stensland and Company, real estate and investments. From 1889-94, he was also the publisher of the Norwegian language newspaper, Norden. Appointed to the Chicago Board of Education by Mayor Carter Henry Harrison I and serving for nine years on that body, he was also one of the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

45. THREE-FLAT BUILDING
1328 North Claremont
Date Unknown

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

46. PAUL J. BENSON HOUSE
2024 West Pierce (formerly 21 Ewing Place)
Built ca.1894

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46. Continued

Paul Benson was president of the Benson and Rixon Company, one of the major retail clothiers in Chicago for a number of decades.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

47. ALBIN GREINER HOUSE
1559 (formerly 732) North Hoyne
Built ca.1876

Albin Greiner began as a maltster and went on to become quite prominent in the brewing business. The house is further noteworthy in that its interior has survived virtually intact.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

48. NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH
2213 (formerly 596) West North Avenue
Cornerstone laid 24 August 1890; dedicated in 1891

While a good example of an urban church integrated into the fabric of a commercial street, the church is more significant for its interior. Built in the shape of an ark, with sloping floors, the only significant interior alteration was the removal of the organ from the empor to the left of the altar in 1906. While some wall frescoes have been painted over, they were not removed and could be restored. The church retains almost all of its original stained glass as well as its original lighting fixtures. The beamed and wainscoted (!) ceiling is of particular interest.

The church congregation was founded in 1873 and played a significant part in the community life of Wicker Park even before removing to this location in 1891.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

49. (SPIES FAMILY) RESIDENCE
2132 (formerly 154) West Potomac
Built before 1887

This two-family residence is one of the few remaining structures associated with one of the principals in the famous Haymarket Riot of 4 May 1886. While it remains uncertain whether August Spies, one of the four men executed for supposed participation in the bomb-throwing incident, ever actually resided at this address, his family most certainly did, for it was here that his body was placed on view (12 November 1887) and from here that the funeral cortege for the Haymarket Martyrs began at 10:00 am on Sunday, November 13. Since August Spies' last verifiable address is 13 Park Street (1886, in a building no longer extant), it is most probable that his family moved to this

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Potomac Street location at some point during his imprisonment.

The details of Spies' career and the Haymarket Riot are too complex and well-known to attempt reiteration here; suffice it to say, then, that it was August Spies who delivered the opening remarks to the Haymarket Protest Meeting at 8:30 pm on that memorable Tuesday in May.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

50. (FREDERICK FABER) HOUSE
1915 West Schiller (formerly 14 Fowler)
Built by 1885

The first person to own this parcel for any length of time was Frederich Huebner, who held it from 1873-82, and then sold it to Christian Anderson. While either may have built the residence, the first verifiable occupant was Frederick Faber, an architect about whom nothing further is known.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

51. JOHN STUT HOUSE
1973 (formerly 114) West Evergreen
Built ca.1874

John Stut was a carpenter-contractor.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

52. RESIDENCE
1919 (formerly 60) West Evergreen
Date Unknown; probably ca.1875

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OTHER STRUCTURES MAKING A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FABRIC OF THE DISTRICT

53. Residence - 1545 North Bell
54. Residence - 1541 North Bell
55. Residence - 1537 North Bell - built ca.1883
56. Residence - 1531 North Bell
57. Residence - 1523 North Bell - built ca.1883
58. Residence - 1511 North Bell
59. Residence - 1507 North Bell
60. Residence - 1456 North Bell
61. Residence - 1454 North Bell - built ca.1883
62. Residence - 1452 North Bell
63. Residence - 1442 North Bell
64. Three Flat - 1441 North Bell
65. Residence - 1440 North Bell
66. Residence - 1438 North Bell
67. Residence - 1434 North Bell
68. Residence - 1432 North Bell
69. Residence - ca.1430 North Bell
70. Residence - 1422 North Bell - Built ca.1883
71. Residence - 1420 North Bell
72. Residence - 1418 North Bell
73. Residence - 1416 North Bell - built ca.1883
74. Residence - 1412 North Bell - built ca.1883
75. Residence - 1410 North Bell
76. Residence - 1408 North Bell
77. Residence - 1406 North Bell - built ca.1883
78. Residence - 1400 North Bell
79. Store with Apartments - 1356 North Bell
80. Residence - 1354 North Bell
81. Residence - 1351 North Bell
82. Residence - 1350 North Bell
83. Residence - 1322 North Bell
84. Residence - 1321 North Bell - built ca.1883
85. Residence - 1320 North Bell
86. Residence - 1318 North Bell
87. Residence - 1311 North Bell
88. Residence - 1304 North Bell
89. Residence - 2159 West Caton
90. Lund House - 2155 West Caton - built ca.1896
91. Emil Klein House - 2152 West Caton - built ca.1892
92. William A. Thorsen House - 2147 West Caton - built in 1906
93. Dr. Nels Nelson House - 2142 West Caton - built ca.1891
94. Dr. George Thilo House - 2138 West Caton - built ca.1891

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95. Residence - 2137 West Caton
96. Residence - 2135 West Caton
97. Residence - 2131 West Caton
98. Saint Elizabeth Hospital (Main Building) - ca.1415 North Claremont - built in 1929
99. Three Flat - 1342 North Claremont
100. Two Flat - 1338 North Claremont - built in 1895
101. Three Flat - 1332 North Claremont
102. Murray F. Tuley and Northwest Division High School - ca.1325 North Claremont -
built in 1891
103. John Anderson House - 2156 West Concord - built in 1892
104. Residence - 2140 West Concord
105. Three Flat - 2134 West Concord
106. Residence - 2129 West Concord
107. Three Flat - 2124 West Concord
108. Three Flat - 2120 West Concord
109. Three Flat - 2116 West Concord
110. Residence - 2113 West Concord
111. Three Flat - 2112 West Concord
112. Flat Building - 2059-63 West Concord
113. Two Flat - 2043 West Crystal
114. Two Flat - 2035 West Crystal
115. Two Flat - 2033 West Crystal
116. Two Flat - 2030 West Crystal
117. Two Flat - 2027 West Crystal
118. Residence - 2026 West Crystal - built to earlier street grade
119. Residence - 2025 West Crystal
120. Residence - 2024 West Crystal
121. Residence - 2023 West Crystal
122. Residence - 2015 West Crystal
123. Residence - 2014 West Crystal
124. Chicago Fire Department Truck House No.28 - 1625 North Damen
125. Business Block with Apartments - 1551 North Damen
126. Business Block with Apartments - 1537-39 North Damen - built in 1885
127. Illinois Bell Telephone Company Office - 1530 North Damen
128. Church (NOW: Chicago Missionary Society) - 1338 North Damen
129. Flat Building - 1311 North Damen
130. Residence - 1311 rear North Damen
131. Residence - ca.1249 North Damen
132. Residence - 1246 North Damen
133. Residence - 1245 North Damen - built before 1890
134. Residence - 1243 North Damen
135. Residence - 1233 North Damen
136. Residence - 1217 North Damen
137. Residence - 1216 North Damen
138. Two Flat (?) - 1215 North Damen

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139. Residence - 1529 North Elk Grove
140. Three Flat - 1523 North Elk Grove
141. Residence - 1522 North Elk Grove
142. Residence - 1520 North Elk Grove
143. Residence - 1519 North Elk Grove
144. Three Flat - 1508 North Elk Grove
145. Residence - 1508 rear North Elk Grove
146. Three Flat - 1432 North Elk Grove
147. Residence - 1428 North Elk Grove
148. Residence - 1424 North Elk Grove
149. Residence - 1422 North Elk Grove - built to earlier street grade
150. Flat Building - 1412 North Elk Grove - built to earlier street grade
151. Three Flat - 2143 West Evergreen - built by 1895
152. Residence - 2137 West Evergreen
153. Residence - 2133 West Evergreen
154. Residence - 2115 West Evergreen
155. Residence - 2109 West Evergreen - built ca.1888
156. Residence - 2107 West Evergreen
157. Three Flat - 2057 West Evergreen - built ca.1890
158. Three Flat - 2053 West Evergreen - built by 1883 (?)
159. Emil A. Holmes House - 2051 West Evergreen - built ca.1894
160. Residence - 2045 West Evergreen
161. Residence - 2025 West Evergreen
162. Jacob Dal Residence and Flats - 2019 West Evergreen - built ca.1885
163. Residence - 2009 West Evergreen
164. (Charles Lusk) House - 1970 West Evergreen - built by 1885
165. Two Flat - 1959 West Evergreen
166. Residence - 1953 West Evergreen
167. (August Franke) House - 1952 West Evergreen - built by 1888
168. Three Flat - 1945 West Evergreen - built by 1892
169. Flat Building - 1945 rear West Evergreen
170. Residence - 1937 West Evergreen
171. Jacob Deutsch House - 1931 West Evergreen - built ca.1883
172. Residence - 1927 West Evergreen
173. Two Flat - 1921 West Evergreen
174. Two Flat - 1903 West Evergreen
175. (Morris and Theodore R.Schlesinger) Residence and Flats - 1837 West Evergreen
- built by 1888
176. (Charles Heinze) Residence and Flats - 1833 West Evergreen - built by 1892
177. Residence - 1829 West Evergreen
178. (Matthias J. Seifert) Residence and Flats - 1819 West Evergreen - built by 1889
179. OMIT
180. Two Flat - 1558 North Honore - built to earlier street grade
181. Two Flat - 1552 North Honore - built to earlier street grade
182. Residence - 1551 North Honore - built to earlier street grade
183. Residence - 1549 North Honore - built to earlier street grade

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184. Residence - 1566 North Hoyne
185. Three Flat - 1563 North Hoyne - built by 1888
186. Two Flat - 1526 North Hoyne - built by 1888
187. Frederick Faber House II - 1513 North Hoyne - built ca.1887
188. Residence - 1512 North Hoyne
189. Residence - 1510 North Hoyne
190. William H. Thompson Residence II and Flats - 1422 North Hoyne - built ca.1893
191. Residence - 1421 North Hoyne
192. William H. Thompson House I - 1406 North Hoyne - built by 1887
193. Residence - 1362 North Hoyne
194. (John Wigren) House - 1363 North Hoyne - built by 1890
195. Residence - 1350 North Hoyne
196. Residence - 1344 North Hoyne
197. Henry Schroeder House - 1336 North Hoyne - built ca.1888
198. Residence - 1311 North Hoyne - built ca.1883
199. Berentson Residence and Flats - 1310 North Hoyne - built ca.1889
200. Two Flat - 1309 North Hoyne
201. Three Flat - 1308 North Hoyne
202. Two Flat - 1305 North Hoyne
203. Two Flat - 1300 North Hoyne
204. Three Flat - 1254 North Hoyne - built by 1891
205. Residence - 1253 North Hoyne
206. Three Flat - 1252 North Hoyne
207. Residence - 1251 North Hoyne
208. Two Flat - 1249 North Hoyne
209. Three Flat - 1248 North Hoyne
210. Residence - 1246 North Hoyne
211. Residence - 1239 North Hoyne
212. Two Flat - 1237 North Hoyne
213. Residence - 1233 North Hoyne
214. Ohlhorst House - 1660 North Leavitt
215. Three Flat - 1658 North Leavitt
216. Residence - 1658 rear North Leavitt
217. Fred H. Miller House - 1646 North Leavitt - built in 1897
218. Residence - 1644 North Leavitt
219. Residence - 1630 North Leavitt - One of the few frame structures in the district, the house is covered with asphalt-base siding but seems otherwise little altered on the exterior. Being of frame, it possibly pre-dates the Great Fire of 1871.
220. Two Flat - 1624 North Leavitt
221. Two Flat - 1620 North Leavitt
222. Church - 1547 North Leavitt
223. Two Flat - 1542 North Leavitt

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224. Two Flat - 1540 North Leavitt
225. Two Flat - 1534 North Leavitt
226. Two Flat - 1530 North Leavitt
227. Residence - 1528 North Leavitt
228. Residence - 1518 North Leavitt
229. Residence - 1514 North Leavitt
230. Two Flat - 1512 North Leavitt
231. Residence - 1507 North Leavitt
232. Two Flat - 1505 North Leavitt
233. Two Flat - 1504 North Leavitt
234. Two Flat - 1501 North Leavitt
235. Two Flat - 1465 North Leavitt
236. Two Flat - 1461 North Leavitt
237. Two Flat - 1423 North Leavitt
238. C. Riemer Flat Building - 1415 North Leavitt - built in 1887
239. Residence - 1309 North Leavitt
240. Two Flat - 1243 North Leavitt
241. Two Flat - 1241 North Leavitt
242. Two Flat - 2141 West Le Moyne
243. Two Flat - 2139 West Le Moyne
244. Residence - 2140 West Le Moyne
245. Residence - 2138 West Le Moyne
246. Residence - ca.2133 West Le Moyne
247. Residence - 2128 West Le Moyne
248. Two Flat - 2127 West Le Moyne - built ca.1886
249. Two Flat - 2126 West Le Moyne
250. Two Flat - 2123 West Le Moyne
251. Residence and Spite Wall - 2119 West Le Moyne
252. Hollander Storage Building - 1616 North Milwaukee
253. (Fairfield Savings and Loan Ass'n.) Bank - 1615 North Milwaukee
254. Commercial Block - 1565-87 North Milwaukee
255. Store with Apartments - 1560 North Milwaukee
256. G. Erickson Building - 1548 North Milwaukee - built in 1889
257. Store with Apartments - 1542 North Milwaukee
258. Store with Apartments - 1538 North Milwaukee
259. Store with Apartments - 1534 North Milwaukee
260. Store with Apartments - 1524 North Milwaukee
261. Store with Apartments - 1514 North Milwaukee
262. Commercial Block - 1511 North Milwaukee
263. Store with Apartments - 1505 North Milwaukee - This and the following entry
(264) are two-story Italianate frame structures and quite probably
pre-date the Great Fire of 1871. While both are now covered with
asphalt-base siding, they seem otherwise little altered on the exterior.
264. Store with Apartment - 1501 North Milwaukee

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265. Store with Apartments - ca.1476 North Milwaukee
266. Store with Apartments - 1467 North Milwaukee
267. Store with Apartments - 1462 North Milwaukee
268. Commercial Block - 1459 North Milwaukee
269. (Royal) Theater - ca.1457 North Milwaukee
270. Store with Apartments - 1444 North Milwaukee
271. Store with Apartments - 1440 North Milwaukee
272. C. J. Zuehlke Building - 1439 North Milwaukee
273. Store with Apartments - 1426 North Milwaukee - built in 1881
274. J. Jensen Building - 1429 North Milwaukee - built in 1888
275. C. Strauss Building - ca.1427 North Milwaukee - built in 1887
276. J. Helmke Building - 1422 North Milwaukee - built in 1885 - Though a two-bay structure instead of just one, the Helmke Bldg. is identical to No.273 above, which abuts it on the north.
277. Store with Apartment - 1408 North Milwaukee - built in 1883
278. Store with Apartments - 1401-09 North Milwaukee
279. Store with Apartments - 2225 West North
280. Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Parish House - 2219 West North
281. C. Werden Deane House - 2216 West North - built ca.1876
282. Residence - 2204 rear West North
283. Two Flat - 2200 West North
284. Store with Apartments - 2156 West North
285. Residence - 2141 rear West North
286. Three Flat - 2133 West North
287. Apartment Building - 2112-14 West North
288. (Victor) Hotel - 2101-15 West North
289. Apartment Building - 2100-02 West North
290. Three Flat - ca.2050 West North
291. North Avenue Baths (NOW: Luxor Russian Baths) - ca.2041 West North
292. Two Flat - 2037 West North
293. Stable - behind 2017 West North
294. Commercial Block - 2009 West North
295. J. Schmidt Building - 2007 West North - built in 1884
296. Commercial Block - 2001 West North
297. Commercial Block - Northeast Corner North and Damen
298. Two Flat - 1919 West North
299. Store with Apartments - 1901 West North
300. Store with Apartments - 1833 West North
301. Store with Apartment - 1823 West North
302. Store with Apartments - 1821 West North
303. St.Elizabeth Hospital: Margaritas Hall - 1408 North Oakley
304. Two Flat - 1353 North Oakley
305. Two Flat - 1349 North Oakley
306. Two Flat - 1342 North Oakley

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- 307. Residence - 1341 North Oakley
- 308. Two Flat - 1339 North Oakley
- 309. Two Flat - 1336 North Oakley
- 310. Two Flat - 1331 North Oakley
- 311. Two Flat - 1330 North Oakley
- 312. Two Flat - 1323 North Oakley
- 313. Two Flat - 1321 North Oakley
- 314. Two Flat - 1319 North Oakley
- 315. Residence - 1317 North Oakley
- 316. Residence - 1314 North Oakley
- 317. Julius Schuldt House - 2129 West Pierce - built ca.1888
- 318. Residence - 2124 West Pierce
- 319. Residence - 2121 West Pierce
- 320. Werner Spengler House - 2046 West Pierce - built ca.1895
- 321. (Charles H. Carter) House - 2023 West Pierce - built by 1887
- 322. Two Flat - 2154 West Potomac
- 323. Two Flat - 2152 West Potomac
- 324. Three Flat - 2151 West Potomac
- 325. Three Flat - 2135 West Potomac
- 326. Three Flat - 2133 West Potomac
- 327. Three Flat - 2131 West Potomac
- 328. Three Flat - 2129 West Potomac
- 329. Three Flat - 2119 West Potomac
- 330. Three Flat - 2114 West Potomac
- 331. Two Flat - 2043 West Potomac
- 332. Three Flat - 2042 West Potomac
- 333. Three Flat - 2041 West Potomac
- 334. Two Flat - 2040 West Potomac
- 335. Two Flat - 2039 West Potomac
- 336. Two Flat - 2038 West Potomac
- 337. Three Flat - 2035 West Potomac
- 338. Two Flat - 2034 West Potomac
- 339. Three Flat - 2032 West Potomac
- 340. Three Flat - 2028 West Potomac
- 341. Two Flat - 2027 West Potomac
- 342. Three Flat - 2026 West Potomac
- 343. Flat Building - 2023-25 West Potomac
- 344. Two Flat - 2022 West Potomac
- 345. Three Flat - 2019 West Potomac
- 346. Three Flat - 2017 West Potomac
- 347. Flat Building - 2016-18 West Potomac
- 348. Two Flat - 2015 West Potomac
- 349. Residence - 1945 West Potomac

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350. Double Residence - 1942-46 West Potomac
351. Residence - 2137 West Schiller
352. Residence - 2133 West Schiller
353. Two Flat - 2130 West Schiller
354. Residence - 2129 West Schiller - built ca.1883
355. Two Flat - 2128 West Schiller
356. Three Flat - 2121 West Schiller
357. Flat Building - 1955-57 West Schiller - built by 1887
358. Three Flat - 1935 West Schiller - built by 1889
359. Residence - 1925 West Schiller - built before 1890
360. Residence - 1917 West Schiller
361. Residence - 1509 North Wicker Park
362. Flat Building - 1431-33 North Wicker Park
363. Two Flat - 1421 North Wicker Park Avenue
364. Two Flat - 1419 North Wicker Park Avenue
365. Three Flat - 1415 North Wicker Park Avenue
366. Two Flat - 1411 North Wicker Park Avenue
367. Apartment Building - 1339 North Wicker Park Avenue
368. Residence - 1338 North Wicker Park Avenue
369. Two Flat - 1331 North Wicker Park Avenue
370. Two Flat Row House - 1330 North Wicker Park Avenue
371. Two Flat Row House - 1329 North Wicker Park Avenue
372. Two Flat Row House - 1328 North Wicker Park Avenue
373. Three Flat - 1326 North Wicker Park Avenue
374. Flat Building - 1323-25 North Wicker Park Avenue
375. Residence - 1322 North Wicker Park Avenue
376. Residence - 1374 North Wolcott
377. Residence - 1372 North Wolcott
378. Residence - 1370 North Wolcott
379. Residence - 1368 North Wolcott
380. Two Flat - 1540 North Wood
381. Residence - 1528 North Wood - built to earlier street grade
382. OMIT
383. Two Flat - 1522 North Wood - built to earlier street grade
384. Residence - 1520 North Wood - built to earlier street grade
385. Two Flat - 1518 North Wood
386. Residence - 1514 North Wood
387. Residence - 1510 North Wood
388. Two Flat - 1448 North Wood - built to earlier street grade
389. Residence - 1446 North Wood - built to earlier street grade
390. Residence - 1430 North Wood - built to earlier street grade

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ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE ILLINOIS HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY

391. Two Flat - 1525 North Bell
392. Residence - 1353 North Bell
393. Residence - 1352 North Bell - built ca.1883
394. Residence - 1349 North Bell - built ca.1883
395. Residence - 1349 rear North Bell
396. Residence - 1344 North Bell
397. Residence - 1342 North Bell
398. Residence - 1341 North Bell - built ca.1883
399. Residence - 1340 North Bell
400. Residence - 1337 North Bell
401. Two Flat - 1334 North Bell
402. Residence - 1333 North Bell - built ca.1883
403. Two Flat - 1331 North Bell
404. Two Flat - 1317 North Bell
405. Two Flat - 1316 North Bell
406. Residence - 1308 North Bell
407. William F. Wiemers House II - 2145 West Caton - built ca.1894
408. Residence - 1350 North Claremont
409. Three Flat - 2152 West Concord
410. Residence - 2125 West Concord
411. Residence - 2121 West Concord
412. Residence - 2117 West Concord
413. Residence - 2114 West Crystal
414. Residence - 2038 West Crystal
415. Residence - 2034 West Crystal
416. Lodge Hall - 1568 North Damen
417. Commercial Block - 1560 North Damen
418. Commercial Block - 1542 North Damen
419. Three Flat - 1351 North Damen
420. Two Flat - 1310 North Damen
421. Residence - 1255 North Damen
422. Residence - 1247 North Damen
423. Store with Apartments - 1235 North Damen
424. Three Flat - 1222 North Damen
425. Residence - 1528 North Elk Grove
426. Two Flat - 1524 North Elk Grove
427. Three Flat - 1518 North Elk Grove
428. Residence - 1514 North Elk Grove - built to earlier street grade
429. Apartment Building - 1500 North Elk Grove
430. Two Flat - 1441 North Elk Grove - built to earlier street grade
431. Residence - 1410 North Elk Grove
432. Residence - 2039 West Evergreen

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433. Residence - 2035 West Evergreen
434. Residence - 2023 West Evergreen
435. Three Flat - 2013 West Evergreen - built ca.1887
436. Residence - 1966 West Evergreen
437. Three Flat - 1958 West Evergreen - built in 1889
438. Residence - 1956 West Evergreen
439. Residence - 1935 West Evergreen
440. Residence - 1934 West Evergreen
441. Residence - 1930 West Evergreen
442. Residence - 1559 North Honore - built to earlier street grade
443. Residence - 1550 North Honore - built to earlier street grade
444. Residence - 1564 North Hoyne
445. F.P.Schreiber House I - 1553 North Hoyne - built ca.1891
446. Flat Building - 1433 North Hoyne
447. Residence - ca.1365 North Hoyne
448. Residence - 1317 North Hoyne - No.448 has been erroneously omitted from the map.
449. Residence - 1236 North Hoyne
450. Two Flat - 1223 North Hoyne
451. Two Flat - 1221 North Hoyne
452. Residence - 1538 North Leavitt
453. Three Flat - 1459 North Leavitt
454. Store with Apartments - 1456 North Leavitt
455. Store with Apartment - 1425 North Leavitt
456. Store with Apartments - 1413 North Leavitt
457. Store with Apartments - 1411 North Leavitt
458. Store with Apartments - 1367 North Leavitt
459. Three Flat - 2137 West Le Moyne
460. Residence - 2122 West Le Moyne
461. Residence - 2112 West Le Moyne
462. Store with Apartments - 1564 North Milwaukee
463. Commercial Block - 1471 North Milwaukee
464. Store with Apartments - 1460 North Milwaukee - This masonry structure has been covered with aluminium siding since the survey was carried out.
465. Commercial Block - 1431 North Milwaukee
466. Commercial Block - 1418-20 North Milwaukee
467. Commercial Block - 1400 North Milwaukee
468. Store with Apartments - 2033-35 West North
469. Commercial Block - 2025 West North
470. Commercial Block - 2013 West North
471. Two Flat - 1907 West North
472. Residence - 1345 North Oakley
473. Residence - 1343 North Oakley
474. Residence - 1333 North Oakley

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- 475. Residence - 1329 North Oakley
- 476. Residence - 1327 North Oakley
- 477. Three Flat - 1320 North Oakley
- 478. Three Flat - 1313 North Oakley
- 479. Residence - 1303 North Oakley - built ca.1883
- 480. Nursing Home - 2155 West Pierce

Due to a technical error, Nos.481-496 appear on the accompanying map as Nos.501-516. The number under which the entry can be located on the map is given in parentheses after the entry number.

- 481 (501). Three Flat - 2155 West Potomac
- 482 (502). Three Flat - 2143 West Potomac
- 483 (503). Three Flat - 2140 West Potomac
- 484 (504). Residence - 2134 West Potomac
- 485 (505). Residence - 2122 West Potomac
- 486 (506). Residence - ca.2120 West Potomac
- 487 (507). Residence - ca.2118 West Potomac
- 488 (508). Three Flat - 2116 West Potomac
- 489 (509). Three Flat - 2024 West Potomac
- 490 (510). Residence - 2138 West Schiller
- 491 (511). Residence - 1919 West Schiller
- 492 (512). Residence - 1519 North Wicker Park Avenue
- 493 (513). Residence - 1324 North Wicker Park Avenue
- 494 (514). Three Flat - 1317 North Wicker Park Avenue
- 495 (515). Two Flat - 1538 North Wood
- 496 (516). Residence - 1526 North Wood

UTM OR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kitagawa, E.M., and K.E.Taeuber, eds., Local Community Fact Book, Chicago, 1963.
Sommers, Nicholas H., The Historic Homes of Old Wicker Park, Chicago 1978.
Abbot, Wyllys S., Hon. Charles G. Wicker, A Biographical Sketch of One of the Noted Pioneers of Chicago, Chicago 1890.
Adelman, William J., Haymarket Revisited, Chicago 1976.
Chicago City Directories, 1868-1910 and Chicago Blue Books, 1886-1910.
Book of Chicagoans, Chicago 1905 and 1911.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx.166

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	44,4	2,4,0	4,6	3,9	8,6,0	B	1,6	44,4	2,5,0	4,6	3,9	5,2,0	
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	44,4	2,7,0	4,6	3,9	4,0,0	D	1,6	44,4	2,5,0	4,6	3,9	3,6,0	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of North and Wood, the boundary extends S on Wood to Milwaukee, SW on Wolcott to the SW r-o-w of the CTA elevated line, SE on this r-o-w to the SE property line of 1315 N.Wicker Park Av., SW on this to Wicker Park Av., NW on Wicker Park Av. to the SE line of 1320 N.Wicker Park Avenue, SW on this to the alley SW of Wicker Park Av., NW on this alley to Wolcott and farther NW on the SW line of 1362 N.Wolcott to the alley SE (S resp.) of Evergreen, SW and W on this alley to the E line of 1242 W.Potomac, S on this line and the E line of 1245 W.Potomac and the alley

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner, consultant to the Illinois Department of Conservation

ORGANIZATION

DATE

none

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

9640 South Longwood Drive

n.l.

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Chicago

Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

UTM References

All Zone 16

Point E - easting 444200 - northing 4639350
Point F - easting 444090 - northing 4639420
Point G - easting 443880 - northing 4639110
Point H - easting 443700 - northing 4639100
Point I - easting 443430 - northing 4639180
Point J - easting 443060 - northing 4639240
Point K - easting 443050 - northing 4639440
Point L - easting 443120 - northing 4639560
Point M - easting 443370 - northing 4640050
Point N - easting 443510 - northing 4640050
Point O - easting 443880 - northing 4639930

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, cont.

E of Damen to the alley S of Crystal, W on this alley to the W line of 2043 W. Crystal, N on this to the S line of 1221 N. Hoyne, W on this to Hoyne, N on Hoyne to Crystal, W on Crystal to the W line of 2114 W. Crystal, N on this to the alley S of Potomac, W on this alley to the interior property lines E of Leavitt, S on these to the S line of 1241 N. Leavitt, W on this to Leavitt, N on Leavitt to the alley N of Potomac, E on this alley to the W line of 2143 W. Evergreen, N on this to Evergreen, E on Evergreen to the interior property lines W of Hoyne, N on these to the alley S of Schiller, W on this alley to the alley E of Leavitt, N on this alley to the S line of 1367 N. Leavitt, W on this to Leavitt and farther W on Hirsch to the alley E of Bell, S on this alley to the S line of 1311 N. Bell, W on this to Bell, S on Bell to Potomac, W on Potomac to Oakley, N on Oakley to the S line of 1314 N. Oakley, W on this to the alley W of Oakley, S on this to Potomac, W on Potomac to the alley W of Claremont, N on this alley to Hirsch, E on Hirsch to Claremont, N on Claremont to the line of the original N wall of the main structure of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, E on this line and the outside of the wall itself to a line 5 feet E of and parallel to the E wall of the same structure, S on this line to a line 5 feet N of and parallel to the N wall of Margaritas Hall of the same hospital, E on this line to Oakley, S on Oakley to Hirsch, E on Hirsch to the alley W of Bell, N on this alley to LeMoyné, E on LeMoyné to Bell, N on Bell to the alley N of North Av., E on this alley to the alley W of Leavitt, N on this alley to the alley S of Wabansia, E on this alley and the interior property lines N of Caton to the SW r-o-w of the CTA elevated line, SE on this r-o-w to the extension of the NW line of 1620 N. Milwaukee, NE on this extension and the line itself to Milwaukee, SE on Milwaukee to the NW line of 1615 N. Milwaukee, NE and then SE on the lines of this property to Damen, N on Damen to the N line of 1625 N. Damen, E on this line to the alley E of Damen, S on this alley to North Av., and then east on North Av. to the point of beginning. (Unless otherwise specified, boundary segments on streets and alleys follow the mid-line of those streets and alleys.)

